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that "the sea was made, not for war, but for the unification of the nations." And that was evidently the prevailing sentiment of the members.

The *personnel* of the Conference, as we have already implied, was very high. Among the other prominent members were Sir William R. Kennedy and Sir John C. Bigham, of the British High Court of Justice, Dr. F. von Martitz, Professor of International Law at the University of Berlin, Professor A. H. Charteris, Lecturer on International Law at the University of Glasgow, Dr. Victor Schneider, Counsellor of Justice, Berlin, Dr. F. Sieveking, President of the Hanseatic High Court of Appeal, Hamburg, Dr. Zachariae, of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Berlin, Dr. Ernö Wittman, Budapest, Dr. Paul Govare, Paris, and others.

Aside from what it may have done directly for the formal advancement of international law, the Conference, composed largely of jurists and publicists of repute in their own countries and meeting under the auspices of the foremost law societies of Germany and of the Imperial government itself, marks a distinct and unusual advance in the conquests which the new spirit of order, friendship and coöperation is making everywhere among the nations. Before the steady and irresistible progress of this new spirit, of which there are evidences in so many directions, the militarism of the time, proud and disdainful with its vast armies and big navies, must in the near future break down and disappear, in Germany and everywhere else. The world is hereafter to be the home of love, justice and law.

The Second Hague Conference.

It is announced from Washington that the second Hague Conference, which has been in the air now for nearly two years, will meet the middle of May next.

The United States delegates to the Conference will be, it is announced, Ex-Ambassador Horace Porter, Ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, Hon. David J. Hill, Minister to The Netherlands, and Judge U. M. Rose of Arkansas, an authority on international law of international reputation. The military adviser of the Commission will be Gen. George B. Davis, judge advocate-general of the army, and the naval adviser, Admiral Charles S. Sperry, president of the Naval War College.

The instructions to these delegates will be prepared by Secretary Root, subject to the approval of the President, and are said to be already well in hand.

What these instructions are to be has not yet been made public, at least in any complete way. But it is of the utmost importance, for the success of the Conference and its widest possible influence in the advancement of the cause for which it is to meet, that the United States delegates should enter it authorized and instructed to take a leading place in the support of all the great measures which have been proposed for discussion by the

consensus of judgment of the organizations and individuals most competent to speak on the subject. The position taken by our delegation in the Conference of 1899 makes it doubly incumbent upon our government to play no second and backward rôle in the coming meeting.

The dispatch from Washington announcing the date of the Conference states that, in the opinion of the United States delegates chosen, the most important subjects to come before it will be the proposed extension of the powers of the Hague Court and the matter of the rights of neutrals. These are, of course, great subjects, but they are not all of the greatest ones, and, indeed, only one of them can be reckoned in the category of the most important.

It has been disappointing that no hint has yet come from Washington that our government proposes to support, with all its weight, the splendid initiative of the British government and House of Commons in the matter of limitation and reduction of armaments. France and Italy and Austria have all frankly declared their intention to do so. It is inconceivable that our government will not take this stand also in the Conference, and the word, it seems to us, ought long ago to have gone out from Washington to this effect.

Another great subject to which our government ought also to give its undivided support is that of a world-congress, to the extent at least of helping to make the Hague Conference hereafter a periodic and automatic organization. On this point the Interparliamentary Union, whose authority in such matters is everywhere recognized, has laid strong emphasis. Indeed, the whole Interparliamentary program for the Conference is nothing more than a concise and well drawn statement of what the enlightened and philanthropic public sentiment of the civilized world not only hopes but expects the second Intergovernmental Peace Conference to accomplish. This program, in substance, calls for the action of the Conference on —

1. A treaty of obligatory arbitration, as general as possible, to be signed by all the nations represented in the Conference, with such extension of the powers of the Permanent Court at The Hague as can be wisely made.

2. The establishment of a world-congress or parliament, through the regularization of the Hague Conference itself or otherwise, for the thorough and systematic consideration of the important questions continually arising among the nations.

3. An arrest and reduction of armaments.

4. The neutralization, in some form, of all unoffending private commerce in time of war.

There are other subjects, of course, with which the Conference will have to deal, but these are the essentially important ones; and it is naturally to be expected that our government, from its historic traditions, will be at the front in every endeavor to make the Conference

as efficient as possible in laying broad and deep the bases of a future durable peace for the world.

Editorial Notes.

The International Peace Bureau.

Bureau held its annual meeting at Milan, in the Villa Reale, at three o'clock, on September 14, the day before the Peace Congress opened. The report of the year's work and accounts was received and approved. The budget for the coming year's expenses, including an increase of 3,000 francs for additional office help, was also approved. The total budget was 12,550 francs. The twenty-six members of the Commission (Board of Directors) of the Bureau were reelected.

The Commission was given power to distribute the amount of the income of the International Peace Propaganda Fund, taking special notice of any indications which they might receive from the Peace Congress Committee on Propaganda as to the best way in which to spend it. A resolution was adopted recommending to the Commission of the Peace Bureau to open an international prize contest for a Peace Manual for the use of teachers, to be published in several languages.

The Commission of the Bureau met on Thursday, the 20th of September, at the Villa Reale. Hon. Fredrik Bajer of Denmark was reelected president for another year, the Baroness von Suttner vice-president, Mr. Elie Ducommun honorary secretary, and Messrs. Ducommun, Morel and Stein members of the standing committee. The time of the meeting was devoted to the examination of the various projects for the revision of the rules of the proceedings of the Peace Congresses, and a number of changes were approved and will go into effect next year. The standing committee of three has charge of the executive work of the Bureau, including the execution of the resolutions adopted by the Peace Congress.

Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of Canada's Good Fortune. the Exchequer Division of the Canadian

High Court of Justice, on opening the Canadian National Exhibition, on August 28, said some things about militarism that every Canadian—and everybody else—ought to lay to heart. The victories of Canada he declared to be "victories of peace." The strength of the nation lay in its peaceful and happy homes. There were no battleships or engines of destruction in Canada, for its people were building upon a better and surer foundation—the products of peace. He asked the people of the country to guard public opinion that it might not lead their public men into the mistakes which in other countries had resulted in the people staggering under the burden of debt incurred by ruinous warfare and militarism. "This

Canada of ours," he exclaimed, "is the only country in the world worth living in that is not burdened with great military debts handed down to them by previous generations. Keep it on those lines. Watch carefully every tendency towards militarism, for we know that preparation for war leads to war. Remember that this is the last spot of refuge on God's green earth where men can come and not pay tribute for the sins of their ancestors."

The third Sunday in December, the day **Peace Sunday.** set apart for special peace sermons and exercises in the churches and Sabbath schools, falls this year on the 16th of the month. If ministers wishing to give special attention to the subject find either of the next two Sundays, or any other day near that time, more convenient, this will do perhaps as well. The important thing is that the Christian ministry everywhere shall, near the Christmas time, *unitedly* bring to the attention of their congregations the importance for individuals, communities and nations, of the great peace principles which lie at the very heart of the gospel of Jesus Christ. The coming Christmas season is a very important one in this regard. The meeting of the momentous second Hague Conference next spring, the significant events of the past six months bearing upon the peace of the world, the rapid coming of the nations together in so many ways, etc., make the present a strategic time in which to bring the whole moral power of the Christian Church to bear toward the advancement of right ideas and feelings and practices among the nations and races of men. Will not all our readers and friends coöperate in making the coming Peace Sunday the most impressive and efficacious ever observed? If your minister is one of that numerous class who are afflicted with shallowness of the pocket, send twenty cents to the American Peace Society and have a good package of the latest, up-to-date literature sent to him.

The Salon for Peace. In a private letter to Miss Sarah J. Eddy, of Bristol Ferry, R. I., a visitor to one of the European Salons writes as follows in regard to the remarkable change that is coming over art as to the subjects treated:

"One thing that impressed me at the Salon was the growing popularity of peaceful avocations as subjects for artistic representation. A century ago and less, it was war—scenes of carnage and strife—that the painter sought to make immortal by his art. Thirty years ago, even, this was so. To-day, a great change is manifest. The sculptors and painters of the great schools of Europe strive to illustrate the energy of man in conflict with nature—rather than with other men. No great picture of war is in the Salon to-day,